Numb. 469.

THE Pennſylvania GAZETTE.

Containing the freſheſt Advices Foreign and Domeſtick.

From December 1. to December 8. 1737.

The remainder, promiſed in our laſt.

IN civil actions an advocate ſhould never appear, but when he is perſuaded the merits of the cauſe lye on the ſide of his client. In criminal actions it often happens, that the defendant in ſtrict juſtice deſerves puniſhment; yet a Counſel may oppoſe it, when a magiſtrate cannot come at the offender, without making a breach in the barriers of liberty, and opening a flood-gate to arbitrary power. But when the defendant is innocent and unjuſtly proſecuted, his Counſel may, nay ought to take all advantages and uſe every Stratagem, that his skill, art and learning can furniſh him with. This laſt was the caſe of *Zenger* at *New-York*, as appears by the printed Trial and the VERDICT of the Jury. It was a popular cauſe. The LIBERTY OF THE PRESS in that Province depended on it. On ſuch occaſions the dry Rules of ſtrict pleading are never obſerved. The Counſel for the Defendant ſometimes argues from the known principles of Law, then raiſes doubts and difficulties to confound his Antagoniſt, now applys himſelf to the affections, and chiefly endeavours to raiſe the paſſions. *Zenger's* Defence is to be conſidered in all thoſe different lights. Yet a Gentleman of *Barbadoes* aſſures us, that it was publiſhed as a Solemn argument in the Law, and therefore writes a very elaborate confutation of it.

I propoſe to conſider ſome of his objections, as far as they interfere with the *Freedom of Speech* and the *Liberty of the Preſs*, contended for in the three former papers.

This Author begun his Remarks, by giving us a Specimen of Mr. *Hamilton's* method of reaſoning. It ſeems the Attorney-General on the Trial objected that a Negative could not be proved, To which the Counſel for *Zenger* replyed, that there are many Exceptions to that General Rule, and inſtanced, *where a man is charged with killing another, if he is innocent, he may preve the man ſaid to be killed to be ſtill alive.* The Remarker will not allow this to be a good proof of the Negative; *For* (ſays he) *this is no more than an Inſtance of one Affirmative being deſtroyed by another, that infers a Negative of the firſt.* It coſt me ſome Trouble to find out the Meaning of this Superlative Nonſence, and I think I have at laſt diſcovered it. What he underſtands by the *firſt* Affirmative, is the Inſtance of *the man's being charged with killing another*, the *ſecond* Affirmative is *the man's being alive*, which certainly infers that the man was not killed, which is undoubtedly a Negative of the *firſt*. But the Remarker blunders ſtrangely. Mr. *Hamilton's* words are clear. He ſays that the Party accuſed is on the Negative, viz. *That he did NOT kill*, which he may prove by an Affirmative, viz. *That the man ſaid to be killed IS ſtill alive.*

Again, *at which rate* (continues our Author) *moſt Negatives may be proved.* here indeed the Gentleman happened to ſtumble right: For every Negative capable of Proof can only be proved after the ſame manner, namely, by an Affirmative. *But then*, he adds, *That a man will be put upon proving he did not kill, becauſe ſuch Proof may be had ſometimes, and ſo the old rule will be diſcarded.* This is clearly a *non ſequitur*. For tho' a man may prove a Negative, if he finds it for his advantage, it does by no means follow, he ſhall be obliged to do it; and ſo the old rule will be preſerved.

After ſuch notable inſtances of a blundering unlogical Head, we are not to be ſurprized at the many Abſurdities and contradictions of this Author, which occur in the ſequel of his No-Argument.

But I ſhall only cite thoſe Paſſages where there is a probability of gueſſing at his meaning; for he has ſo prepoſterouſly jumbled together his little Stock of ideas, that, even after the *greateſt efforts*, I could find but very little ſenſe or coherence in them. I ſhould not, however, have diſcontinued my labour, had I not been apprehenſive of the fate of poor *Don Quixot*, who ran diſtracted, by endeavouring to unbowel the ſenſe of the following paſſage ------ "*The reaſon of your unreaſonableneſs, which againſt* "*my reaſon is wrought, doth ſo weaken my reaſon, as with all* "*reaſon I do juſtly complain*" ------ There are ſeveral profound paſſages in the Remarks not a whit inferior to this: † The Diſſertation on the Negative and Affirmative I once thought to be an exact Counterpart of it.

Our Author labours to prove that a Libel whether true or falſe is puniſhable. The firſt Authority for his purpoſe is the caſe of *John de Northampton* adjudged in the reign of *Edward* III. *Northampton* had wrote a libellous Letter to one of the King's Council, purporting that the Judges no great thing would do at the commandment of the King, *&c.* ſaid *John* was called and the Court pronounced judgment againſt him on thoſe grounds, That the Letter contained no Truth in it, and might incenſe the King againſt his Judges. Mr. *Hamilton* ſays *that by this Judgment it appears, the libellous Words were utterly falſe, and there the falſhood was the crime and is the ground of the judgment.* The Remarker rejects this explanation, and gives us an ingenious comment of his own. *Firſt*, He ſays there is neither truth nor falſehood in the words at the Time they were wrote. *2dly*, That they were the ſame as if *John* had ſaid the roof of *Weſtminſter-Hall* would fall on the Judges. *3dly*, That the Words taken by themſelves have no ill Meaning. *4thly*, That the Judges ought to do their duty without any reſpect to the King's commandment [*They are ſworn ſo to do*] *5thly*, He asks where then was the Offence? He anſwers, *6thly*, The record ſhows it. *7thly*, He ſays that the Author of the Letter was an Attorney of the Court and by the contents thereof, [*the contents of the Letter meaning, not the contents of the Court*] he preſumes to undertake for the behaviour of the Judges. *8thly*, That the Letter was addreſſed to a Perſon of the King's Council. *9thly*, That he might poſſibly communicate it to the King. *10thly*, That it might naturally incenſe the King againſt the Court,

† *Vid. p. 17. throughout.*

11thly, That

11*thly*, That great Things were done in those Days by the King's Commandment, for the Judges held their Posts at will and pleasure. 12*thly*, That it was therefore proper for the Judges to insert that the Letter contained NO TRUTH *in order to acquit themselves to the King.* 13*thly*, That the Judges inserted a falsehood, only to acquit themselves to His Majesty, because what they inserted was no Grounds of their Judgment. 14*thly*, And lastly, the Commentator avers (*with much modesty*) that all this senseless Stuff is a PLAIN and natural construction of the case. But he would not have us take it wholly on his own word, and undertakes to shew, that the case was so understood by *Noy*, in whose Mouth our Author puts just such becoming Nonsense, as he entertained us with from himself.

It requires no great penetration to make this decision in question appear reasonable and intelligible. But it ought first to be observed, that *Edward* III. was *One* of the best and wisest, as well as the bravest of our Kings, and that the Law had never a freer course than under his Reign. Where the Letter mentions that the Judges would do no great Things (*i. e.* illegal Things) by the King's commandment, it was plainly insinuated that the Judges suspected that the King might command them to do illegal Things. Now by the means of that Letter, the King being lead to imagine, that the Judges harbour'd a suspicion so unworthy of him, might be justly incensed against them. Therefore the Record truly says that the Letter was utterly false, and that there was couched under it an insinuation (certainly MALICIOUS) that might raise an indignation in his Majesty against the Court ----- *quæ litera continet in se* NULLAM VERITATEM, *prætexture cujus Dominus Rex erga curiam & justiciarios suos habere posset indignationem*, &c. Hence it evidently appears, that not only the *falsehood* but also the *malice* was the Ground of the Judgment.

I agree with the Remarker that *Noy*, citing this case, says *that the letter contained no ill, yet the writer was punished.* But these words are absolutely absurd, as they stand in the Remarks, detached from the context. *Noy* adduces *Northampton*'s case to prove, that a man is punishable for complaining without a cause, tho' the words of the complaint (simply considered) should contain no ill in them. It is not material to inquire whether the application is just: It is only an expression of a Counsel at the Bar. The case was adjourned and we hear no more of it. Yet these Words of *Noy*, the Remarker would pass on the Reader as a good Authority. *This book therefore*, quoth he referring to *Godbolt*'s reports, *follows the record of* Northampton's *case, and says that because it might incense the King against the Judges he was punished, which is almost a Translation of* Prætextu cujus, &c. I could readily pardon our Author's Gibberish and want of apprehension, but cannot so easily digest his insincerity.

The Remarker in the next place proceeds to the Trial of the seven Bishops. I shall quote his own words, tho' I know they are so senseless and insipid, that I run the risque of trespassing on the reader's patience. However, here they be. "Mr. Justice Powel also does say, *that to make it a li-*
" *bel, it must be false, it must be malitious and it must tend to Se-*
" *dition.* Upon which words of this learned and worthy
" Judge, I would not presume to offer any comment, ex-
" cept that which other words of his own afford, that plainly
" shew in what sense he then spoke. His subsequent words
" are these, *the Bishops tell his Majesty it is not out of averseness,*
" &c. So that the Judge put the whole upon that single
" point, whether it be true, that the King had a dispensing
" power or not; which is a question of Law and not of
" Fact, and accordingly the Judge appeals to his own
" reading in the law, not to witnesses or other Testimonies
" for a decision of it." Now the Bishops had asserted, in the libel they were charged with, that the dispensing power, claimed by the King in his declaration, was illegal. The Remarker by granting that the Prelates might prove part of their assertion, viz. that the dispensing power was illegal, which is a question of law, necessarily allows them to prove the other part of their assertion, viz. That his Majesty had claimed such a power, which is a question of fact; for the former could not be decided without proving or admitting the latter. And so in all other cases where a man publishes of a Magistrate that he has acted or commanded an illegal thing; if the Defendant shall be admitted to prove the *mode* or illegality of the thing, it is evidently implyed that he may prove the thing itself. So that on the Gentleman's own Premisses, it is a clear consequence that a man, prosecuted for a Libel, shall be admitted to give the Truth in evidence. The Remarker has a method of reasoning peculiar to himself: He frequently advances arguments, which directly prove the very point he is labouring to confute.

But in truth Judge *Powel's* words would not have given the least colour to such a ridiculous distinction, if they had been fairly quoted. He affirms, with the strongest emphasis, *That to make it a Libel it* must *be false, it* must *be malicious and it* must *tend to sedition.* (Let it be observed that these three qualities of a Libel against the Government, are in the conjunctive) his subsequent words are these, *As to the falsehood, I see nothing that is offered by the King's Counsel, nor any thing as to the malice.* Here the Judge puts the proof both of the falsehood and malice on the prosecutor; and tho' the falsehood in this case was a question of Law, it will not be denied but that the malice was a question of Fact. Now shall we attribute this omission to the inadvertency of the Remarker? No, that cannot be supposed, for the Sentence immediately followed. But they were nailing, decisive words, which, if they were fairly quoted, had put an end to the dispute, and left the Remarker without the least room for an evasion; and therefore he very honestly dropt them.

Our Author says it is necessary to consult *Bracton*, in order to fix our idea of a libel. Now *Bracton* throughout his five books *de legibus & consuetudinibus Angliæ* only once happens to mention libels, very perfunctorily. He says no more than that a man may receive an Injury by a Lampoon and things of that nature. *Fit injuria cum de eo factum carmen famosum & hujusmodi.* Pray how is any person's idea of a libel the better fixed by this description of it? Our author very sagaciously observes on these words of *Bracton*, that the falsity of a libel is neither expressed nor implied by them. That it is not expressed is self-evident, but that it is not implyed we have only the Remarker's *ipse dixit* for it. But it was really idle and impertinent to draw this ancient Lawyer into the Dispute, as nothing could be learned from him, only that a libel is an injury, which every body will readily grant. I have good ground to suspect that our Author did not consult *Bracton* on this occasion. The passage cited in the Remarks is litterally transcrib'd from *Coke*'s 9th Report, fol. 60. By which an unlearned reader might be easily led to believe, that our Author was well skilled in ancient learning. ridiculous affectation and pedantry this!

To follow the Remarker thro' all his incoherencies and absurdities would be irksome; and indeed nothing is more vexatious than to be obliged to refute lies and nonsense. Besides a writer, who is convicted of imposing wilful falsehoods on the reader, ought to be regarded with abhorrence and contempt. 'Tis for this reason I have treated him, with an acrimony of Stile, which nothing but his malice and want of sincerity, and not his ignorance, his dulness or vanity could have justified; however as to the precedents and proceedings against libelling, before the case of the seven Bishops, he ought to be left undisturbed in the full enjoyment of the honour he has justly acquired, by transcribing them from common-place Books, and publishing them in Gazettes. *Pretty speculations these to be inserted in news Papers*, especially when they come cloathed and loaded under the jargon and tackle of the Law.

I am sure that by this time the Reader must be heartily tired with the little I have offered on the subject, tho' I have endeavoured to speak so as to be understood. Yet it in some measure appeared necessary to expose the folly and ignorance of this Author, inasmuch as he seemed to be cherished by some pernicious insects of the profession, who neglecting the noble parts, feed on the rotten Branches of the Law.

Besides, the Liberty of the Press would be wholly abolished, if the Remarker could have propagated the doctrine of punishing Truth. Yet he declares he would not be thought to derogate from that noble Privilege of a free people. How does he reconcile these contradictions? why truly, thus. He says that the Liberty of the Press is a Bulwark and two-edged weapon capable of cutting two ways, and is only to be trusted in the hands of men of wit and address, and not with such Fools as rail without art. I pass

over

over the blunder of of his calling a bulwark a two-edged weapon; for a Lawyer is not ſuppoſed to be acquainted with military Terms; but is it not highly ridiculous, that the Gentleman will not allow a ſquib to be fired from the Bulwark of Liberty, yet freely gives permiſſion to erect on it a Battery of Cannon.

Again. *Satire* is painted ſmiling with a dagger under her gown; the more concealed, the ſurer and deeper it wounds. Barefaced Scurrilities founded on falſhood (ſuch as the Remarks are ſtuffed with) are the moſt ſilly harmleſs things imaginable, that do juſt as much miſchief as the coarſe ribaldry of a foul mouthed waterman, or the groſs raillery of a *Billingſgate* wench. Our Author would encourage the former but puniſh the latter. Mr. *Hamilton* ſeems to be of a contrary opinion, by the contempt he ſhews for the Remarker's Performance.

I would not, however, by any thing I have offered, be underſtood to draw into queſtion the abilities of our Author, conſidered in his oratorial capacity; for it often happens that the Gentlemen, *qui jargia vendunt*, appear with a *grand eclat* at the Bar, tho' they make but lamentable figures in Print.

I purſue Him no farther. Much leſs ſhall I take any notice of his admirer *Indus Britanicus*. This fellow is wretchedly ignorant; His little ſenſe, if poſſible, ſinks below contempt. His ignorance is only equalled by his malice. Yet methinks, They ought to have beeu contented, in laſhing Mr. *Hamilton* with their dull ſtrokes of no-wit, and not have libelled the Chief Juſtice, by declaring he knew nor his Duty, and publiſhing it thro' the Continent.

Upon the whole. To ſuppreſs inquiries into the adminiſtration is good policy in an arbitrary Government: But a Free Conſtitution and Freedom of Speech have ſuch a reciprocal dependance on each other, that they cannot ſubſiſt without conſiſting together. *X.*

ADVERTISEMENT.

A HONORARY Reward is propoſed to any *Caballiſt*, who ſhall demonſtrate that the Letter *Z* contains more occult virtues than than the Letter *X*

A PECUNIARY Gratification is offered to any of the learned or unlearned, who ſhall *Mathematically* prove, that a Man's having a Property in a Tract of Land, more or leſs, is thereby entitled to any Advantage, *in point of underſtanding*, over another Fellow, who has no other Eſtate, than "THE AIR-----*to breath in*, THE EARTH-----*to walk upon*, and ALL THE RIVERS OF THE WORLD-----*to drink of*"

Cuſtom-Houſe, New-York, *Decem. 5. Entred in.*

Griffith, from Boſton, and Rhode-Iſland.

Entred out. J. Milliken, for R-Iſland, W. Dever, for Surrenheim, P. Cannon, for Coracoa, W. Croſs, for Ireland.

Cleared. T. Seabrook, to N-Jerſey, P. Pruden, to Coracoa, J. Hill, to Dublin.

PHILADELPHIA.

Laſt Night about 11 a clock, a ſmart Shock of an Earthquake was felt thro'out this Town, and laſted about half a minute, but did no conſiderable Damage.

Cuſtom-Houſe, Philadelphia, *Entred In.*

Sloop Samuel & Sarah, William Boon, from Barbadoes.
Brigt. Royal Ann, Jacob Long, from Rhode-Iſland.
Sloop Two Friends, John Coles, from Salem, in N. Engl.
----- Friendſhip, Joſeph Spear, from Boſton.
Brigt. Thiſtle, James Wyllie, from St. Chriſtophers.

Entred Out.

Sloop Lydia, James Coultas, for Barbadoes.
Ship Ranger, John Hamilton, for Weſt-Indies.
Scooner Batchelor, Hugh Mackay, for Jamaica.
Ship Happy Return, James Willſon, for Cork.
Scooner Elizabeth, James Markham, for Barbadoes.

Cleared.

Sloop Rebecca, George Dickenſon, to Barbadoes.
Snow Prince of Orange, William Rankin, to Dublin.
Brigt. King George, John Nutt, to Lisbon.
Snow Princeſs Amelia, David Patterſon, to Antigua.
Ship William and Mary, William Blair, to Dublin.
Sloop Winyaw, Richard Painter, to South-Carolina.
Brigt. Joſeph, Ralph Loftus, to Barbadoes.
Snow Prince William, Uchtred Kaundy, to Dublin.
Sloop Droitwych, John Macket, to Cape-Fear.
----- Charming Molly, Samuel Flower, to Jamaica.

Advertiſements.

To be Sold by the Printer hereof,

A Brief Narrative of the CASE and TRYAL of *John Peter Zenger*, Printer of the *New-York Weekly-Journal*. Price 2s. 6d.

JUST IMPORTED,

To be Sold by *Samuel Sanſom*, at his Store in *Norris*'s Alley:

BLANKETS, Ruggs, Quilts and Coverlids, Drugetts, Broad Cloths, fine London Shallons ſuitable, Men and Womens Stockings, worſted and cotton Caps, Muſlins, Cambricks, Hollands, three fourths, ſeven eights and yard wide Garlix, Dowlas, Princes Linnen, fine Ozenbrigs, Sheeting, Check Linnen, Sail Cloth, Cotton Handkerchiefs, Buckrams, Perſians, Callicoes, choice Bohea Tea, and China Ware, with Sundry other Goods, very cheap for ready Money, or reaſonable Credit.

RUN away from Mr. *Warrell*, at *Trenton* in *Weſt New-Jerſey*, on the 30th of *November* paſt, at Night, a Scotch Servant Man, named *Archibald Kier*, about 24 Years of Age, middle Stature, ſlender, but well Limb'd, brown Hair, but wears a Wigg, pitted with the Small Pox, talks pretty broad Scotch, and writes a tolerable good hand. Had on, a dark brown Drugget Coat full trim'd, but cloſe Sleeves.

Whoever brings him to his ſaid Maſter, or ſecures him till he can be fetch'd, ſhall have all reaſonable Satisfaction, and whoſoever ſhall Conceal, Harbour and Entertain the ſaid Servant, or Counſel him to abſent himſelf from his ſaid Service, will be proſecuted according to Law.

For *LONDON*, directly,

THE SHIP *Charming Nancy*, *John Steadman*, Maſter, will Sail with all Expedition. For Freight or Paſſage agree with the ſaid Maſter, at his Store in *Water-Street*, oppoſite to *Thomas Sharp*'s. At which Place any Perſon may be furniſhed with the following Goods, *viz.*

Fine and Coarſe Broad Cloaths, Kerſies, Drugetts, Cambletts, Blankets, Quilts, Cotton Counterpains, Plain Diaper and Corded Demity, Colour'd Fuſtian, Bedticks, Muſlins, Cambricks, Luteſtrings, China Taffities, Perſian Ditto ſtript and plain; China Handkerchiefs, Silk Romalls, Bandanoes, Callicoes of ſundry ſorts, Chints, Cotton Romalls, Colour'd Ginghams, Carraderies, Chelloes, fine and coarſe Pencaſcoes, great choice of Shirting and Sheeting Hollands, ſeven eights and yard wide Garlix, Scots Linen, German Ditto, Check Linen, Linen Damasks, Ditto Diaper, Variety of Table Cloths, Flemiſh Linen fit for ſheeting and ſmall tails, Choice of writing Paper, Quills, Coffee-Mills, Iron wire, Pewter Plates, Looking Glaſſes, Lead Tobacco Boxes, Tin Draw Ditto, Ditto Flour Boxes, Tin and Braſs Pepper Boxes, Ditto duſt pans, Double Tin and painted Buckets, very fine Tea Tables, Corner Cubboards, Tea boards, Blew and white Burnt and Enamel'd China plates, Ditto Bowles; Ditto Cups and Saucers of all ſorts, ſuper fine ſets of China, choice of Non-ſo-pretties, Silk and thread Men and Womens Stockings, plain and Diaper Tapes, Nuns thread, Sowing Twine, and ſundry other Cordage, playing Cards, Pictures with Gilded Frames and Glaſs, London Double Refin'd Sugar, very good Oznabrigs, Black Pepper, Cinnamon, ſundry ſorts of Druggs, ſundry ſorts of Delph ware and Glaſſes, with a great many other Goods too tedious to be here mentioned.

ALL Persons indebted to *Simon Edgell* of *Philadelphia*, are desired to pay their respective Debts, the said *Edgell* designs to depart this Province in the Spring. And those who have any Demands on him, are desired to bring them in that they may be adjusted.

JUST IMPORTED,

In the Ship *Bacchus*, *John Deveril*, Master, from *Bristol*:

A PARCEL of Likely SERVANTS to be Sold by said *Deverill*, on Board said Vessel now lying at *William Fishbourn*'s Wharffe.

RUN away on the 12th of Novemb. *past, from the Subscriber, living in* Sussex *County, an* Irish *Servant Man named* David Finly, *by Trade a Blacksmith, of middle stature, short dark Hair, and hath a scar on the right side of his upper Lip about an Inch long, which scar is up and down or Perpendicular: Was Clothed when he went away, with a checker'd Shirt, a blue and white stripp'd flannel Jacket, a seersucker Vest lin'd with Linnen, a white duroy close bodied Coat, a white old great Coat, a pair of white stockings newly footed, and a pair of ozenbrigs Trowsers. He rode on a white Horse, that has but one Eye.*

Whoever secures the said Servant, so that his Master may have him again, shall have Three Pounds *Reward, and reasonable Charges paid by* John Shankland.

VERY GOOD LIVE GEESE FEATHERS: To be Sold very cheap by JOHN BOYD in *Market-street, Philadelphia.*

RUN away on the 18th past, from Henry Smith *of* Tulpahocken, *in* Lancaster *County, the two following Servants,* viz.

One named John Impy, *aged about 22 Years, fair Complexion, black Hair, but 'tis supposed he will cut it off and wear a Wig that he has taken with him.*

The other is a Welch *Lad, about 18 Years of Age, speaks good English, and is of a fair Complexion.*

They broke open their Master's Store, and took from thence all his wearing Cloaths, two Silk Jackets and Breeches, a good Cloth Coat and Breeches, three or four Holland Shirts, eight or nine ozenbrigs Shirts, two Pair of Stockings, the one pair Silk, the other worsted, very good shoes, two pair of Silver Buckles, a good Hat, several Yards of Kersey and Stroud, ten or eleven good Skins dress'd and some others in the Hair, two Dozen of Knives, a Pound of Vermilion, with a parcel of Wampum. They have also taken a bay Horse about 13 Hands high, branded SH on the near Buttock, a very small Star in his Forehead, the lower Part of his near Forefoot is white. And a brown bay Mare, about 12 Hands high, and has a Fistula on her Shoulder not quite cured, with two good new Saddles and Bridles, and 'tis thought John Impy *will take upon him to be a Gentleman and make the other his Man.*

Whoever takes up and secures the said Servants and Goods, so that they may be had again, shall have Three Pounds *Reward for each Servant, and reasonable Charges paid, by the aboveſaid* Henry Smith, *or by* Edward Shippen *in* Philadelphia.

LATELY IMPORTED,

And to be sold, by Samuel Neave, *at his Store near* Fishbourn's *Wharffe, in* Water-Street.

KERSEYS, Broad Cloths and Trimmings in Suits, Blankets, Camblets, Calimancoes, striped and plain Fustians, Chints, Silk and Linnen Handkerchiefs, double and single Sletias, Muslins, coloured Threads, Silk, Cotton and Thread Laces, Non so-pretties, Tapes, Gartering, Silk Ferit, and Quality, Men and Womens Hose, double and single Worsted and Cotton Caps, Womens Shammy Gloves, Men and Womens Horse-Whips, Ivory, Horn, Coco, and Maple (Case) and Pocket Knives, and Forks, spring Knives, and Penknives, Sissers, Shears, Thimbles, Needles, Pins, Wooll-Cards, Friyng Pans, Sheep Shears, Box, and smoothing Irons, Pepper and Coffee Mills, Mettle and Mohair Buttons, Pewter Plates, Dishes, Basons, Porringers and Spoons, Fishing Rods, and Hooks, Castor Hats, Choice Bohea Tea, and Tea Kettles, Ivory and Horn Combs, Gun Locks, two Foot Rules, Gimblets, Files, and Rasps, with sundry other Small Wares, also variety of Cutlery Ware.

To be SOLD,

BY John Brientnall *in* Chesnut-Street, *Tenter-hooks for Fullers, a choice parcel of Spectacles, and Pocket Compasses.*

ON the 23d Day of this Inst. at Night, in the School-House standing on the Plantation of *Edward Kimble*, in the Township of *Springfield*, County of *Burlington*, there was a Chest broke open, and a grey flower'd Damask Banyan lin'd with Tammy, made to wear either Side outwards, 2 light colour'd broad-cloth Coats, one of them full trimm'd, the other lin'd with light colour'd Silk Poplin that is pretty well worn; a good beaver Hat, a pair of thread Stockings and several other Things taken away.

Whoever discovers the Thief so that he may be brought to Justice, and the Things had again, shall have *Three Pounds* Reward, paid by *William Sorsby*, School-Mast.

Philadelphia, Novemb. 29. 1737.

TO BE SOLD,

BY WILLIAM ATTWOOD, in *Front-street, Philadelphia*, on reasonable Terms, a likely Negroe Man, fit to be imploy'd in Country Business.

To be Sold by JAMES RENAUDET, in *High-street*, next Door to *Owen Owen's*;

CHOICE Canary Wine, at a very moderate Price, by five Gallons, or any other quantity, not less than a quart; and very good Claret Wine: Also very good Chocolate, Citron, Raisins, Loaf-Sugar, Coffee and Pepper by the dozen.

STray'd or Stolen on the 4th past, at Night, from the *Indian King* in *Market-Street*, a Sorrel Mare, with a bald Face, and flaxen Mane and Tail, branded E G on the near Buttock, shod all round, has a hole in one of her fore Hoofs, is a natural Pacer.

Whoever secures her so that she may be had again, shall be well rewarded by *Owen Owen.*

RUN away on the 14th Inst. from *Peter Rose* of *Burlington*, an *Irish* Servant Man; named *James Hagen*, lusty and tall, of red Complexion, aged about 35 Years. Had on a dark-colour'd Coat with metal Buttons, a lacing Jacket, an ozenbrigs Shirt, and a speckled Shirt, one of his Shoes patch'd; cotton Stockings and yarn Stockings. He is in Company with a short young Woman, that has a hump back.

Whoever will secure the said Servant, and convey him to his Master, shall have *Forty Shillings* Reward with reasonable Charges, paid by *Peter Rose.*

Philadelphia, Novemb. 24. 1737.

PETER DELAGE, *Sugar Baker*, IS removed to a House over against Mr. *James Steele's*, where all Persons may be supplied with both double and single-refin'd SUGAR, at the cheapest Rates. Also Powder-Sugar, and Muscovado Sugars, fit for Shop and Family Use, brown and white Sugar-Candy, and Mellasses; with Bohea, Green, and Imperial TEAS, at reasonable Rates.

ALL Persons indebted to *William Bickley* of *Burlington*, are hereby required to make Payment on or before the First Day of *March* next, or they shall be sued, by *William Bickley.*

Just published,

POOR RICHARD's *ALMANACKS*, *For the Year* 1738. *Printed and Sold by the Priner hereof.*

TAKEN away from the Snow *Warren*, at *Thomas Austin's* Wharffe, about eight Weeks ago, a Yawl about 15 Foot long, with the Starboard side of her Taffarrel broke off. Whoever secures the said Yawl and returns her, shall have *Twenty Shillings*, paid by

SAMUEL PARR.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by B. FRANKLIN, POST-MASTER, at the New Printing-Office near the Market. *Price* 10 *s.* a Year.

Where ADVERTISEMENTS are taken in, and BOOK-BINDING is done reasonably, in the best Manner.